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THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

FEBRUARY, 1915



IN WINTER QUARTERS AT DODSON, MONTANA

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THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY
THE CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY
THE CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY
THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF MINISTERIAL RELIEF

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

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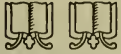
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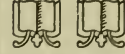
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THE TREASURY

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY



MONTHLY COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

DECEMBER RECEIPTS

	Churches	Sunday schools	Y. P. Societ's	Women's Societies	TOTALS	Individual Contribut.	Total Contrib.	Constit. St. Soc.	Legacies	TOTALS
1913.....	\$ 8,582.73	\$ 297.15	\$ 48.69	\$ 1,492.80	\$ 10,421.37	\$ 2,663.77	\$ 13,085.14	\$ 3,677.80	\$ 6,357.86	\$ 23,120.80
1914.....	7,868.20	280.85	71.25	1,675.03	9,895.33	878.29	10,773.62	4,994.49	34,518.57	50,286.68
Increase.....			22.56	182.23				1,316.69	28,160.71	27,165.88
Decrease.....	714.53	16.30			526.04	1,785.48	2,311.52			

FIRST NINE MONTHS OF FISCAL YEAR—ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1914

	Churches	Sunday Schools	Y. P. Societ's	Women's Societies	TOTALS	Individual Contribut.	Total Contrib.	Constit. St. Soc.	Legacies	TOTALS
1913.....	\$32,840.87	1,085.31	\$316.75	\$12,585.32	\$46,828.25	\$ 9,165.98	\$55,994.23	\$17,324.05	\$54,095.27	127,323.55
1914.....	32,625.15	990.02	233.30	12,765.24	46,613.71	7,843.38	54,457.09	22,622.98	93,228.25	170,308.32
Increase.....				179.92				5,298.93	39,132.98	42,984.77
Decrease.....	215.72	95.29	83.45		214.54	1,322.60	1,537.14			

During the nine months, \$14,909.35 was paid by the national Society to Constituent State Societies on the percentage plan. Deducing this from the total contributions of \$54,457.09 and adding the amount received on percentage division from Constituent State Societies—\$22,622.98—gives \$62,170.72 as the receipts from living donors available for The Congregational Home Missionary Society in its nation-wide work, as compared with \$58,131.87, last year, or a gain of \$4,038.85.

The big item of change in the above statement is the increase in legacies. Two things account for this: Abnormally low receipts a year ago and the payment of a large legacy in December of this year. It will be remembered that a deficit of \$44,000 in current receipts was met last year by withdrawing that amount from the Legacy Equalization Fund, practically exhausting it. It is providential that this gift should arrive at this time. We trust that we shall be able to replace a part of the amount withdrawn from the Equalization Fund, so that we may not be wholly unprepared for fluctuations in legacy receipts, upon which we depend for nearly half of our income. The decrease in the amount of gifts from individuals is partly explained by the fact that in December a year ago a special correspondence for contributions was conducted. A similar effort comes later this year.

Receipts from Churches and from Constituent States belong together, except for the incident of remittance to one treasury or the other. We are glad for a gain here.

Checks and Requests: Conditional Gifts:

The legal name of the Society is "THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY." Testators should add, for complete identification, "Incorporated in the City of New York in the year 1826."

The Society accepts funds or securities under agreement to pay an annual income to the donor, or a beneficiary, during life. Write us for particulars.



Office: 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Honorary Secretary and Editor, A. F. Beard, D.D.; Corresponding Secretaries, Charles J. Ryder, D.D.; H. Paul Douglass, D.D.; Treasurer, Irving C. Gaylord; Secretary of Woman's Work, Mrs. F. W. Wilcox; District Secretaries, Rev. George H. Gutterson, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.; Lucius O. Baird, D.D.; 19 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Rev. George W. Hinman, 21 Brenham Pl., San Francisco, Cal.; Field Representative, Mrs. Ida Vose Woodbury, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

(Burdley)
FEBRUARY, THE NATAL MONTH
LINCOLN MEMORIAL SUNDAY
FEBRUARY 14, 1915

I would rather make a life than to make a living. *Abraham Lincoln.*

Remember February,
 The Natal month
 of Lincoln and Washington.
 Lincoln Memorial Sunday,
 February 14th.

LINCOLN Memorial Sunday is an increasingly important date on the calendar of our Sunday-Schools, Endeavor Societies and other patriotic groups. The American Missionary Association prepares and furnishes, to those who desire to keep this anniversary, an interesting memorial exercise with envelopes for the gathering of the patriotic gifts of these various groups. Nothing can be more valuable than the study of such a life, with its historical setting, as that of Abraham Lincoln. For twenty years the A. M. A. has continued this memorial service year by year for the use of the churches.

A constantly increasing number of loyal young people have responded and have kept the day.

The method is a simple one. Letters are sent to the Superintendents and officers of the Sunday-schools; a postal card is included; an order for the material necessary for a given school to observe the day is ordered by the Superintendent and distributed. The Lincoln Memorial Exercise sent by the A. M. A. furnishes a most interesting study. The amount which we hopefully anticipate as a result of Lincoln Memorial Sunday and the collections of February is *at least five thousand dollars*. The collections have already on some years exceeded three thousand dollars.

The appeal is from the mountains of the South where there are three million of people similar to those among whom Abraham Lincoln was

born. The ten million Negroes with schools, churches and industrial training; the Indians in their tepees and cottages on the prairie; the Eskimo in far-away Alaska; the children of the Orient who are under our own flag and on our own territory, including Chinese, Japanese and Hindus; the people of our Island Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii. No more picturesque, interesting or important field of Christian activity opens anywhere to the young people of our churches.

Every Sunday in February is an A. M. A. Sunday! By adjustment with the whole group of societies, February is assigned to the A. M. A. The natal month of Abraham Lincoln and of George Washington is certainly well used in the study and support of these interesting fields of mission work under the care of the American Missionary Association.

This Year

When the ghastly conditions of warfare across the ocean are properly attracting large attention and generous philanthropy it is well that the young people should give attention to the great interests in our own land.

In the South there has seldom been

so much of want and suffering as is true to-day. Reports coming from various fields to the A. M. A. bring information of pitiful conditions. The cotton crop although abundant commands so small a price that many thrifty farmers are unable to meet the necessities of their households. The price of cotton has varied from six to eight cents a pound and it is the testimony of those familiar with the growing of this crop that not less than ten cents per pound will meet the expense of production and leave any margin. The schools of the Association are seriously affected by this stringent condition affecting the farmers. This need is urgent and relief should be *immediate*. What better than to use Lincoln Memorial Sunday and all the Sundays of February with large offerings to meet this exceptional need in the field of the A. M. A.?

Interesting exercise provided for this Day. Collection envelopes sent upon request. Will not the young people of our Congregational denomination unite to make this the greatest Lincoln Memorial Sunday ever held with the result of a large and generous gift for the work of the American Missionary Association.



“WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE; WITH CHARITY FOR ALL”

(Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865. Lincoln was re-elected President in 1864. The work he had done, against armed foes in front and unarmed foes, masked as friends, behind, was endorsed by an overwhelming majority. His second inaugural address is one of the immortal classics of our political literature.)

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—
At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an

extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of the course to be pursued, seemed fitting

and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it—all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide effects, by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the government claimed no right to

do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully.

The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses! for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope—ferently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil

shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the

right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.

THE NEGRO AND THE CENSUS

THE Bureau of the Census of the United States has issued an important preliminary bulletin on the Negroes in the United States. There are a number of important facts which show that the Negro is meeting the tests of civilization in a very encouraging way.

The Bulletin shows that the United States, exclusive of the outlying possession, had in 1910 a Negro population of 9,827,763 and they formed 10.7 per cent. of the total population. The increase among the Negroes during the decade was 993,769, or an increase of 11.2 per cent. The native born population showed an increase of 20.8 per cent., while the foreign born population showed a nincrease of 30.7 per cent. It must be remembered that the gain of the Negro population came from their own natural increase, while the white population was augmented by the influx of foreign immigrants who number more than a million a year. The birth rate in immigrant families is very high.

Statistics show that there were 2,458,873 males in 1910 of voting age. A very large percentage of which is arbitrarily disfranchised; a shame and disgrace to American civilization.

Hundreds of thousands of these people are well qualified to vote both by the property tests, and the literacy tests; for the same statistics show that the illiteracy among the Negroes has decreased from 57.1 per cent. in 1870 to 30.4 per cent. in 1910.

Let no one believe—says the *South Western Christian Advocate*, whose accomplished Editor is of the Negro race—that the Negro is satisfied with this wholesale disfranchisement which is thoroughly un-American and undemocratic. Such disfranchisement makes for restlessness. The Negro does not care what standard is set for voters provided it affects all voters alike. The Negro will measure up to whatever the standard, and whatever subterfuge or barrier is placed to keep him from voting will be more than met. America stands in the eyes of the world as a great preacher of democracy but is absolutely hypocritical in its practice. While there has been this wonderful advance in Negro literacy and in material conditions, there now remain above 3,000,000 who could not read a chapter in the Bible—even if they had one—which in most cases they do not have.

